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空间桁架结构等效连续体建模及固有特性分析

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要:针对空间桁架天线的结构特点,基于能量等效原理分别建立了不带底板和带底板的空间桁 架结构的等效梁连续体模型。将胞元横截面上任意点的位移用横截面中心处的位移分量线性表 ■示,求得胞元的应变能和动能;基于能量等效原理利用哈密顿原理建立桁架天线结构的等效连续体 ☑ 动力学方程,求解得到等效连续体模型的固有频率和振型表达式;利用有限元方法对桁架结构进行 仿真分析,并将仿真结果与等效连续体模型计算结果进行对比分析。结果表明,等效模型结果具有 >较好的精度,从而验证了等效连续体梁模型的正确性。研究结果可为大型空间可展析架结构的动 力学设计提供论支撑。

关键词:空间桁架;等效连续体模型;能量等效;固有振动

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Equivalent modeling and vibration amalysis of space truss structure

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关键词:空间桁架;等中图分类号:V414.2

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Abstract: According to the structural characteristics of space truss antennas, based on the principle of energy equivalence, the equivalent beam continuum models of space truss structures without and with floor plates are established respectively. Assuming that the three displacement components of the truss structure have a linear relationship in the cross section plane, that is, the displacement at any point on the cross section of the cell can be expressed linearly by the displacement component at the center of the cross section. The strain energy and kinetic energy of the cell can be obtained. Based on the energy equivalence principle, the dynamic equation of equivalent continuum of truss antenna structure is established by using Hamiltonian principle, and the expressions of natural frequency and mode of vibration of equivalent continuum model are obtained. The modal analysis of truss structure is carried out by using finite element software.

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The results of finite element simulation are compared with those of equivalent continuum model, and the correctness of equivalent continuum beam model is verified.

Key words: space truss; equivalent continuum model; energy equivalent; natural vibration

空间桁架结构以其重量轻、延伸性好、稳定性高等优点得到广泛的应用,如卫星平台上的可展桁架天线结构、空间站框架和空间结构上的伸展臂等^[1-2]。空间桁架结构的框架主要由轻质复合材料的杆和梁周期性排列组合而成,由于其展开后尺度大、质量小、阻尼小、柔度大,容易产生复杂的非线性振动,一旦发生则衰减很慢,主动抑制比较困难^[3-5]。同时,大型空间桁架结构的地面振动实验实现难度较大。相较于有限元建模方法,等效动力学建模方法计算量小,且能够为桁架结构的振动控制提供降阶模型,因此,开展大型空间桁架结构的等效动力学建模方法意义重大。

⑤ 等效连续体模型是研究空间桁架结构动力学特
 性的一种有效方法,NOOR 等[6-8]基于能量互等原理 提出了一种建立等效连续体模型的方法,分别建立 了直梁式和板状桁架结构的等效梁模型和等效板模 型。LEE^[9]提出利用谱元法将大型周期桁架梁结构 转化为等效连续体梁模型的动力学建模方法,推导 了原桁架梁的基本单元和等效连续体梁模型之间的 有限元传递矩阵。MOREAU 等[10] 基于均匀化理论 将大变形桁架结构等效为连续体模型,并对等效模 型进行了屈曲分析。BURGARDT等[11]基于能量等 效得到了确定梁状桁架结构等效梁特性的一般方 法,并将该方法应用于平面桁架结构的静态分析中, 通过与其它经典方法进行比较验证了该方法的可靠 性。GONELLA 等[12]利用均匀化理论将一维桁架结 构和二维桁架结构等效为连续体模型,并分析了均 匀化方法中不同截断阶数对等效模型精度的影响。 SALEHIAN 等[13-14]提出一种对于具有柔性关节的大 型空间天线结构的几何降阶模型,采用能量等效的 方法建立了桁架结构的连续体模型,给出了不同坐 标下一维等效模型的振动方程,并将理论计算结果 与实验结果进行对比,验证了等效模型的准确性。 刘梅等[15]对刚性连接的大型空间柔性正三棱柱桁 架进行了等效建模,推导了等效梁模型的刚度和质 量表达式。金栋平等[16-17]基于能量等效原理研究了 周期胞元桁架结构的等效动力学建模问题。LIU 等[18] 基于能量等效原理建立了空间天线桁架耦合 振动分析的等效动力学模型。

目前关于带底板的桁架结构的等效连续体建模的研究较少,且研究对象大多为对称性桁架结构,考虑反射板会使桁架结构产生非对称性,使等效梁模型运动方程中各位移分量产生耦合,等效建模的难度大大增加。本研究对象是由周期性排列胞元组成的直梁式空间桁架结构,其胞元结构如图1所示,主要包括3根纵向杆,每端3根相同长度的横杆以及沿侧面对角线的4根斜索和天线反射底板。该胞元结构是一个单间隔结构,两侧面均有2根斜拉索,建模过程将综合考虑杆件的拉伸应变能、弯曲应变能和扭转应变能,并且利用哈密顿原理建立等效连续体模型的动力学方程,通过求解方程得到等效连续体模型的频率和振型。

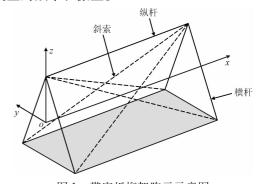


图 1 带底板桁架胞元示意图

Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of cell of truss with plate

1 无底板桁架结构等效连续体建模

考虑建模的复杂性,首先考虑无底板桁架周期胞元,如图2所示,用2根斜索代替底板。

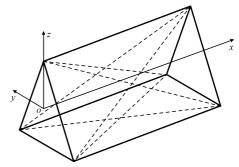


图 2 无底板桁架胞元示意图

Fig. 2 Schematic diagram of cell of truss without plate 引入 NOOR 等^[6]的建模假设,既假设桁架结构的3个位移分量在截面平面上有线性关系,胞元中

沿轴向的横截面上任意点的位移可以用横截面中心处的位移分量线性表示,即

$$\begin{cases} u(x,y,z) = u^{0}(x) - y\varphi_{z}(x) + z\varphi_{y}(x) \\ v(x,y,z) = v^{0}(x) + y\varepsilon_{y}^{0}(x) + z\left(-\varphi_{x}(x) + \frac{1}{2}\gamma_{yz}^{0}(x)\right) \\ w(x,y,z) = w^{0}(x) + z\varepsilon_{z}^{0}(x) + y\left(\varphi_{x}(x) + \frac{1}{2}\gamma_{yz}^{0}(x)\right) \end{cases}$$
(1)

其中: u^0 , v^0 , w^0 为 y = z = 0 处的位移; φ_x , φ_y , φ_z 为 转角; ε_y^0 , ε_z^0 为 y, z 方向主应变; γ_{yz}^0 为 oyz 横截面上的切应变。

1.1 无底板桁架胞元应变能

将式(1)表示的周期胞元上的位移 *u*,*v*,*w* 以及 胞元的截面转角关于 *x* 在坐标原点处进行泰勒展 开,忽略其中应变的导数项可得

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{u} \approx u^{0} + x\varepsilon_{x}^{0} - y(\varphi_{z}^{0} + x\kappa_{y}^{0}) + z(\varphi_{y}^{0} + x\kappa_{z}^{0}) \\ \mathbf{v} \approx v^{0} + x(\varphi_{z}^{0} + \gamma_{xy}^{0}) + y\varepsilon_{y}^{0} + z\left(-\varphi_{x}^{0} - x\kappa_{x}^{0} + \frac{1}{2}\gamma_{yz}^{0}\right) + \\ \frac{1}{2}x^{2}\kappa_{y}^{0} \\ \mathbf{v} \approx w^{0} + x(-\varphi_{y}^{0} + \gamma_{xz}^{0}) + z\varepsilon_{z}^{0} + y\left(\varphi_{x}^{0} + x\kappa_{x}^{0} + \frac{1}{2}\gamma_{yz}^{0}\right) - \\ \frac{1}{2}x^{2}\kappa_{z}^{0} \\ \varphi_{x} \approx \varphi_{x}^{0} + x\kappa_{x}^{0} \\ \varphi_{x} \approx \varphi_{y}^{0} + x\kappa_{z}^{0} \\ \varphi_{z} \approx \varphi_{z}^{0} + x\kappa_{y}^{0} \end{cases}$$

$$(2)$$

其中: κ_x^0 , κ_y^0 , κ_z^0 是坐标原点处曲率; γ_{xy}^0 为坐标原点处 xoy 面上的切应变, 其表达式为

$$\varepsilon_{x}^{0} = \frac{\partial u^{0}(x)}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0}, \quad \kappa_{x}^{0} = \frac{\partial \varphi_{x}^{0}(x)}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0},$$

$$\kappa_{y}^{0} = \frac{\partial \varphi_{z}^{0}(x)}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0}, \quad \kappa_{z}^{0} = \frac{\partial \varphi_{y}^{0}(x)}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0},$$

$$\gamma_{xy}^{0} = \frac{\partial v^{0}(x)}{\partial x} - \varphi_{z}^{0}(x) \Big|_{x=0},$$

$$\gamma_{xz}^{0} = \frac{\partial w^{0}(x)}{\partial x} + \varphi_{y}^{0}(x) \Big|_{x=0}$$
(3)

将式(2)代入以下几何方程中,

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon_{x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \ \varepsilon_{y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \ \varepsilon_{z} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \\ \gamma_{yz} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}, \ \gamma_{xy} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \ \gamma_{xz} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \end{cases}$$

可得到胞元内任意点处的6个应变分量,即

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon_{x} = \varepsilon_{x}^{0} - y \kappa_{y}^{0} + z \kappa_{z}^{0} \\ \varepsilon_{y} = \varepsilon_{y}^{0} \\ \varepsilon_{z} = \varepsilon_{z}^{0} \\ \gamma_{yz} = \gamma_{yz}^{0} \\ \gamma_{xy} = \gamma_{xy}^{0} - z \kappa_{x}^{0} \\ \gamma_{xz} = \gamma_{xz}^{0} + y \kappa_{x}^{0} \end{cases}$$

$$(4)$$

桁架胞元中每个构件的轴向应变可表示为

$$\varepsilon = \varepsilon_x l^2 + \varepsilon_y m^2 + \varepsilon_z n^2 + \gamma_{xy} lm + \gamma_{xz} ln + \gamma_{yz} mn$$
(5)

式中,l、m、n 分别表示构件在桁架胞元坐标系下的方向余弦。

周期胞元的总应变能为所有横杆、纵杆和斜拉索的应变能之和,其中横杆是相邻胞元共用的。横杆和纵杆的应变能由轴向拉伸应变能、扭转应变能和弯曲应变能3部分组成。由于斜拉索只能承受轴向载荷,只需计算其轴向应变能。横杆和纵杆的应变能计算公式为

$$U^{(k)} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{I} \left[EA \varepsilon^{(k)2} + EI_{z} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} \bar{v}}{\partial \bar{x}^{2}} \right)^{2} + EI_{y} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} \bar{w}}{\partial \bar{x}^{2}} \right)^{2} + GJ \left(\frac{\partial \bar{\varphi}_{x}}{\partial \bar{x}} \right)^{2} \right] d\bar{x}$$

$$(6)$$

斜拉索的应变能计算公式为

$$U^{(k)} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{L} E A \varepsilon^{(k)2} d\bar{x}$$
 (7)

式中, $EA \setminus EI \setminus GJ$ 分别表示构件的轴向拉伸刚度、弯曲刚度和扭转刚度。

在计算各构件应变能时,需要通过构建局部坐标系进行位移和转角的计算。定义 \bar{x} 沿构件的轴线方向,原点 \bar{o} 位于构件一端,通过空间坐标转换得到构件在局部坐标系 \bar{o} – $\bar{x}\bar{y}\bar{z}$ 下的位移和转角。

为将桁架结构等效为具有剪切变形的连续体梁模型,与截面平面内应变项有关的力必须等于零,则有

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial \varepsilon_{x}^{0}} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial \varepsilon_{z}^{0}} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial \gamma_{xz}^{0}} = 0 \tag{8}$$

由式(6)~(7)可求得桁架胞元的总应变能,并由式(8)简化可得

$$U_{e} = B_{1} (\varepsilon_{x}^{0})^{2} + B_{2} (\kappa_{x}^{0})^{2} + B_{3} (\kappa_{y}^{0})^{2} + B_{4} (\kappa_{z}^{0})^{2} + B_{5} (\gamma_{xy}^{0})^{2} + B_{5} (\gamma_{xz}^{0})^{2}$$

$$(9)$$

其中,各系数 $B_i(i=1,2,\cdots,5)$ 具体表达式详见附录 A_{\circ}

由式(3)可将式(9)改写为

$$U_{e} = B_{1} \left(\frac{\partial u^{0}}{\partial x}\right)^{2} + B_{2} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_{x}^{0}}{\partial x}\right)^{2} + B_{3} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_{z}^{0}}{\partial x}\right)^{2} + B_{4} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_{y}^{0}}{\partial x}\right)^{2} + B_{5} \left(\frac{\partial v^{0}}{\partial x} - \varphi_{z}^{0}\right)^{2} + B_{5} \left(\frac{\partial w^{0}}{\partial x} + \varphi_{y}^{0}\right)^{2}$$

$$(10)$$

1.2 无底板桁架胞元动能

采用一致质量法, 胞元中各构件的动能可以用 它两端点处的速度分量表示, 即

$$T_{i} = \frac{1}{6} \rho_{i} l_{i} A_{i} (V_{x,1}^{2} + V_{y,1}^{2} + V_{z,1}^{2} + V_{x,2}^{2} + V_{y,2}^{2} + V_{z,2}^{2} + V_{x,1}^{2} V_{x,2} + V_{y,1}^{2} V_{y,2} + V_{z,1}^{2} V_{z,2})$$
 (11)
式中, $V_{x,1}$ 、 $V_{y,1}$ 、 $V_{z,1}$ 和 $V_{x,2}$ 、 $V_{y,2}$ 、 $V_{z,2}$ 分别表示任一构件两端点处的 3 个速度分量,可通过式(1)对时间求导得到。由于横杆是相邻的胞元共用的,计算动能时需要取其一半。因此求得胞元总动能为

$$T = C_1 \left(\frac{\partial u^0}{\partial t}\right)^2 + C_1 \left(\frac{\partial v^0}{\partial t}\right)^2 + C_1 \left(\frac{\partial w^0}{\partial t}\right)^2 + C_2 \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_x^0}{\partial t}\right)^2 + C_3 \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_y^0}{\partial t}\right)^2 + C_3 \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_y^0}{\partial t}\right)^2 + C_3 \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_z^0}{\partial t}\right)$$

$$(12)$$

$$E_1 = \frac{3A_1 l_1 \rho_1}{2} + \frac{3A_2 l_2 \rho_2}{2} + 3A_3 l_3 \rho_3 ,$$

$$C_2 = \frac{A_1 l_1^3 \rho_1}{4} + \frac{A_2 l_1^2 l_2 \rho_2}{2} + \frac{A_3 l_1^2 l_3 \rho_3}{2} ,$$

$$C_3 = \frac{A_1 l_1^3 \rho_1}{8} + \frac{A_2 l_1^2 l_2 \rho_2}{4} + \frac{A_3 l_1^2 l_3 \rho_3}{4}$$

1.3 动力学方程

■根据式(10)和式(12),利用哈密顿原理求解可得到无板桁架结构等效连续体梁模型的动力学方程,

$$-C_{1} \frac{\partial^{2} u^{0}}{\partial t^{2}} + B_{1} \frac{\partial^{2} u^{0}}{\partial x^{2}} = 0$$

$$-C_{1} \frac{\partial^{2} v^{0}}{\partial t^{2}} + B_{5} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} v^{0}}{\partial x^{2}} - \frac{\partial \varphi_{z}^{0}}{\partial x} \right) = 0$$

$$-C_{1} \frac{\partial^{2} w^{0}}{\partial t^{2}} + B_{5} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} w^{0}}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial \varphi_{y}^{0}}{\partial x} \right) = 0$$

$$(13a)$$

$$-C_2 \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_x^0}{\partial t^2} + B_2 \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_x^0}{\partial x^2} = 0$$
 (13d)

$$-C_3 \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_y^0}{\partial t^2} + B_4 \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_y^0}{\partial x^2} - B_5 \left(\frac{\partial w^0}{\partial x} + \varphi_y^0 \right) = 0 \quad (13e)$$

$$-C_3 \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_z^0}{\partial t^2} + B_3 \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_z^0}{\partial x^2} + B_5 \left(\frac{\partial v^0}{\partial x} - \varphi_z^0\right) = 0 \quad (13f)$$

其中,式13(d)的形式与轴的扭转自由振动方程相

似,求解可得等效梁模型绕 x 轴扭转振动的频率和振型函数,即

$$p_{\varphi_x} = \frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2L} \sqrt{\frac{B_2}{C_2}}, (n = 1, 2, 3\cdots)$$
(14a)

$$\Phi = A_x \sin\left(\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2L}x\right)$$
 (14b)

由式 13(b) 和式 13(f) 联立可解耦求得关于 v^0 的 Timoshenko 梁弯曲振动方程,

$$\frac{C_1 C_3}{B_5} \frac{\partial^4 v^0}{\partial t^4} - \left(C_3 + \frac{B_3 C_1}{B_5} \right) \frac{\partial^4 v^0}{\partial t^2 \partial x^2} + C_1 \frac{\partial^2 v^0}{\partial t^2} + B_3 \frac{\partial^4 v^0}{\partial x^4} = 0$$
(15)

其中

$$\frac{C_1 C_3}{B_5 l_2} = \frac{\rho^2 I}{kG} \tag{15a}$$

$$\left(\frac{C_3}{l_2} + \frac{B_3 C_1}{B_5 l_2}\right) = \rho I \left(1 + \frac{E}{kG}\right)$$
 (15b)

$$\frac{C_1}{l_2} = \rho A \tag{15c}$$

$$\frac{B_3}{l_2} = EI \tag{15d}$$

其中,ρ、E、G、A、I、k分别为等效梁模型的密度、弹性模量、剪切模量、截面面积、截面的惯性矩、截面剪切形状系数,可以通过上式中4个关系式确定。由于通过式15(a)~(d)4个关系式并不能完全确定等效梁模型的各参数,所以等效梁模型的材料参数和几何参数并不是唯一的。。

通过 HUANG^[19]的方法可以求解式(15),可以得到边界条件为一端固定一端自由的 Timoshenko 梁的固有频率和振型函数表达式,

$$[b^{2}(r^{2} - s^{2})^{2} + 2]\cosh(b\alpha)\cos(b\beta) + 2 - \frac{b(r^{2} + s^{2})}{\sqrt{1 - b^{2}r^{2}s^{2}}}\sinh(b\alpha)\sin(b\beta) = 0$$
 (16a)

$$V = D[\cosh(b\alpha\xi) - \lambda\zeta\delta\sinh(b\alpha\xi) - \cos(b\beta\xi) + \delta\sin(b\beta\xi)]$$
(16b)

其中

$$b^{2} = \frac{\rho A L^{4} p_{V}^{2}}{EI}, r^{2} = \frac{I}{AL^{2}} s^{2} = \frac{EI}{kAGL^{2}},$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{-(r^{2} + s^{2}) + \sqrt{(r^{2} - s^{2})^{2} + \frac{4}{b^{2}}}},$$

$$\lambda = \frac{\alpha}{\beta},$$

$$\begin{split} \beta &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{(r^2 + s^2)} + \sqrt{(r^2 - s^2)^2 + \frac{4}{b^2}} \;, \\ \xi &= \frac{x}{L} \;, \\ \delta &= \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\sinh(b\alpha) - \sin(b\beta)}{\zeta \cosh(b\alpha) + \cos(b\beta)} \;, \; \zeta &= \frac{\alpha^2 + r^2}{\alpha^2 + s^2} \end{split}$$

同理,由式(13c)和式(13e)联立可解耦求得关于 w^0 的 Timoshenko 梁弯曲振动方程,求解可得到其固有频率和振型函数表达式,具体过程参见附录 C。

1.4 算例分析

选取由 16 个周期胞元构成的无底板空间桁架结构为研究对象,桁架结构参数如表 1 所示。假定等效梁模型的截面形状为正方形,将桁架结构各参数代人式(15)求得等效梁模型的材料参数和几何参数,分别求得等效梁模型 2 个方向的弯曲振动的固有频率和振型函数。等效梁 2 个方向的弯曲振动方程系数相同,故求得的固有频率和振型函数也相同。由式(16)可分别求得等效梁模型扭转振动的固有频率和振型函数。

为验证等效梁模型的正确性,通过 ABAQUS 建立无底板空间桁架结构的有限元模型,与等效梁模

型进行对比分析。横杆和纵杆均采用 B31 梁单元,斜拉索采用 T3D2 桁架单元,边界条件为一端固定一端自由。分别求得前三阶弯曲固有频率和前三阶扭转固有频率如表 2 所示,图 3 和图 4 分别表示有限元仿真和等效模型提取的 16 个周期胞元桁架结构轴线的前三阶扭弯曲型和前三阶扭转振型。

表1 桁架结构参数

Tab. 1 Truss structure parameters

参数	数值	参数	数值
杆件直径/cm	10/8	杆弹性模量/GPa	230
横杆长度/m	3	索弹性模量/GPa	88
纵杆长度/m	6	杆件密度/(kg・m ⁻³)	1 800
索直径/mm	16	斜索密度/(kg・m ⁻³)	1 600
索长度/m	6.7	杆件泊松比	0.34

表 2 固有频率对比

Tab. 2 Natural frequency contrast

模态	有限元/Hz	等效梁/Hz	误差
一阶弯曲	0.6033	0.6155	1.98%
二阶弯曲	2.8382	2.8644	0.915%
三阶弯曲	6. 173 1	6.243 8	1.132%
一阶扭转	1.3097	1.3288	1.46%
二阶扭转	3.9132	3.9864	1.87%
三阶扭转	6.4698	6.6441	2.69%

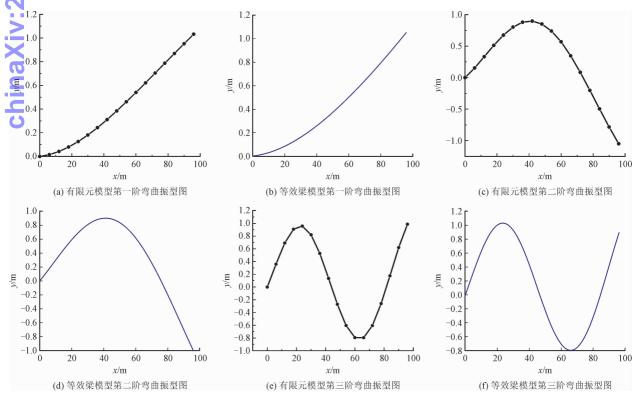


图 3 16 个周期胞元桁架结构轴线前三阶弯曲振型对比

Fig. 3 Comparison of the first three bending modes of truss with 16 cells

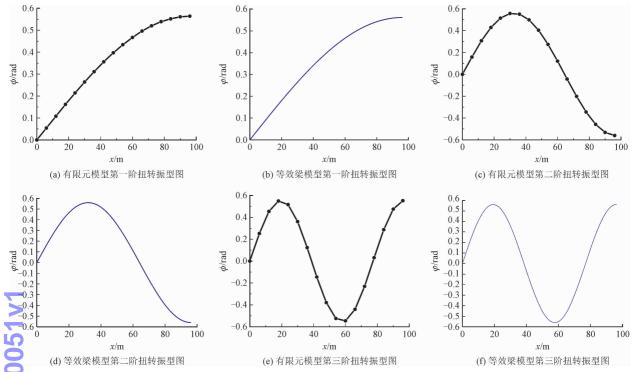


图 4 16 个周期胞元桁架结构轴线前三阶扭转振型对比

Fig. 4 Comparison of the first three torsional modes of truss with 16 cells

由表 2 可知,等效连续梁模型的前三阶弯曲固 求得的前三阶扭转固有频率非常接近。 有频率计算结果与有限元结果相互吻合,2 种方法

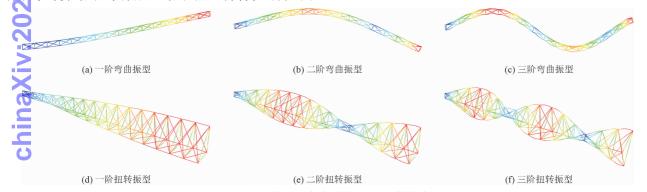


图 5 16 个周期胞元桁架结构有限元模态阵型图

Fig. 5 Finite element modes of the truss with 16 cells

图 5 展示了 16 个周期胞元桁架整体结构有限元分析模态振型。通过前三阶弯曲振型和前三阶扭转振型的对比可知,由等效梁模型求得的各阶振型与有限元模型求得的结果一致。

2 带底板桁架结构等效连续体建模

2.1 带底板桁架胞元应变能和动能

带底板桁架结构胞元如图 1 所示,由于天线底部基板多为电子部件,且材料不均匀,其弹性特性较

为复杂。因此忽略面板的应变能,将安装在胞元底部的面板进行简化,将其建模为附加质量。由无底板桁架胞元总应变能可求得带底板胞元应变能为 $U_e' = B_1' \left(\varepsilon_x^0\right)^2 + B_2' \left(\kappa_x^0\right)^2 + B_3' \left(\kappa_y^0\right)^2 + B_4' \left(\kappa_z^0\right)^2 + B_5' \left(\gamma_{xx}^0\right)^2 + B_6' \left(\gamma_{xx}^0\right)^2 - B_7' \gamma_{xy}^0 \kappa_x^0 - B_8' \varepsilon_x^0 \kappa_z^0$

(17)

其中各系数 $B_i'(i = 1,2,\cdots,8)$ 具体表达式详见附录 B_o

将底部面板等效为集中质量平均附加在底部 4 个节点上,底板动能可以用底面 4 个节点处的速度 分量表示,求得底板动能为

$$T_{p} = \frac{m_{p}}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u^{0}}{\partial t}\right)^{2} + \frac{m_{p}}{2} \left(\frac{\partial v^{0}}{\partial t}\right)^{2} + \frac{m_{p}}{2} \left(\frac{\partial w^{0}}{\partial t}\right)^{2} + \frac{m_{p}l_{1}^{2}}{6} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_{x}^{0}}{\partial t}\right)^{2} + \frac{m_{p}l_{1}^{2}}{24} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_{y}^{0}}{\partial t}\right)^{2} + \frac{m_{p}l_{1}^{2}}{8} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_{z}^{0}}{\partial t}\right)^{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}m_{p}l_{1}}{6} \frac{\partial u^{0}}{\partial t} \frac{\partial \varphi_{y}^{0}}{\partial t} + \frac{\sqrt{3}m_{p}l_{1}}{6} \frac{\partial v^{0}}{\partial t} \frac{\partial \varphi_{x}^{0}}{\partial t}$$

$$(18)$$

式中, m, 为每个胞元底板的质量。

由无底板桁架胞元动能和底板动能可求得带底 板胞元总动能,即

$$T_{e}^{'} = C_{1}^{'} \left(\frac{\partial u^{0}}{\partial t}\right)^{2} + C_{1}^{'} \left(\frac{\partial v^{0}}{\partial t}\right)^{2} + C_{1}^{'} \left(\frac{\partial w^{0}}{\partial t}\right)^{2} + C_{1}^{'} \left(\frac{\partial w^{0}}{\partial t}\right)^{2} + C_{2}^{'} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_{x}^{0}}{\partial t}\right)^{2} + C_{3}^{'} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_{y}^{0}}{\partial t}\right)^{2} + C_{4}^{'} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_{z}^{0}}{\partial t}\right)^{2} + C_{4}^{'} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_{z}^{0}}{\partial t}\right)^{2} + C_{5}^{'} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_{x}^{0}}{\partial t}\right)^{2} + C_{5}^{'$$

2.2 动力学方程

世根据哈密顿原理求得带底板桁架结构等效连续体模型关于 6 个坐标分量的动力学方程。观察发现,这些方程可以分为 2 组耦合的运动方程,一组是关于 u^0 、 w^0 、 φ^0 的运动方程,即

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{B_8'}{2}\alpha^2 - \frac{C_5'}{2}\omega^2 & -B_6'\alpha & B_4'\alpha^2 + C_3'\omega^2 - B_6' \\ 0 & B_6\alpha^2 + C_1\omega^2 & B_6\alpha \\ B_1'\alpha^2 + C_1'\omega^2 & 0 & -\frac{B_8'}{2}\alpha^2 - \frac{C_5'}{2}\omega^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U \\ W \\ Y \end{bmatrix} = 0$$
 (23)

要使方程组有非零解,则矩阵行列式等于零,

$$\frac{C_{5}^{'}}{2} \frac{\partial^{2} u^{0}}{\partial t^{2}} - C_{3}^{'} \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi_{y}^{0}}{\partial t^{2}} + B_{4}^{'} \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi_{y}^{0}}{\partial x^{2}} - B_{6}^{'} \left(\frac{\partial w^{0}}{\partial x} + \varphi_{y}^{0}\right) - \frac{B_{8}^{'}}{2} \frac{\partial^{2} u^{0}}{\partial x^{2}} = 0 \qquad (20a)$$

$$- C_{1}^{'} \frac{\partial^{2} w^{0}}{\partial t^{2}} + B_{6}^{'} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} w^{0}}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial \varphi_{y}^{0}}{\partial x}\right) = 0 \qquad (20b)$$

$$\frac{C_{5}^{'}}{2} \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi_{y}^{0}}{\partial t^{2}} - C_{1}^{'} \frac{\partial^{2} u^{0}}{\partial t^{2}} + B_{1}^{'} \frac{\partial^{2} u^{0}}{\partial x^{2}} - \frac{B_{8}^{'}}{2} \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi_{y}^{0}}{\partial x^{2}} = 0$$

另一组是关于 $v^0 \setminus \varphi_x^0 \setminus \varphi_z^0$ 的运动方程,即

$$-\frac{C_5'}{2}\frac{\partial^2 \varphi_x^0}{\partial t^2} - C_1'\frac{\partial^2 v^0}{\partial t^2} + B_5'\left(\frac{\partial^2 v^0}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial \varphi_z^0}{\partial x}\right) - \frac{B_7'}{2}\frac{\partial^2 \varphi_x^0}{\partial x^2} = 0$$
(21a)

$$-\frac{C_{5}^{'}}{2}\frac{\partial^{2}v^{0}}{\partial t^{2}} - C_{2}^{'}\frac{\partial^{2}\varphi_{x}^{0}}{\partial t^{2}} + B_{2}^{'}\frac{\partial^{2}\varphi_{x}^{0}}{\partial x^{2}} - \frac{B_{7}^{'}}{2}\left(\frac{\partial^{2}v^{0}}{\partial x^{2}} - \frac{\partial\varphi_{z}^{0}}{\partial x}\right) = 0$$
(21b)

$$-C_{4}^{'}\frac{\partial^{2}\varphi_{z}^{0}}{\partial t^{2}}+B_{3}^{'}\frac{\partial^{2}\varphi_{z}^{0}}{\partial x^{2}}+B_{5}^{'}\left(\frac{\partial v^{0}}{\partial x}-\varphi_{z}^{0}\right)-\frac{B_{7}^{'}}{2}\frac{\partial\varphi_{x}^{0}}{\partial x}=0$$
(21c)

这两组方程与各向异性 Timoshenko 梁弯曲运动方程相似,等效梁的位移分量之间发生耦合。研究发现,耦合发生的原因是底部斜索的去除和底板的加入导致结构质量分布不对称。假设式(20)的一组谐波解为如下形式。

$$\begin{cases} u^{0} = U e^{\alpha x} e^{i\omega t} \\ w^{0} = W e^{\alpha x} e^{i\omega t} \\ \varphi_{y}^{0} = Y e^{\alpha x} e^{i\omega t} \end{cases}$$
 (22)

其中: U, W, Y 表示振动的振幅; α 是模态形状参数; ω 是固有频率。将式(22)代入式(20)中得到如下方程组,即

求解上面的六次方程,得到由频率 ω 表示的方程的 6 个根 α_j ($j=1,2,\cdots,6$)。通过式(23),振型向量的解可以表示为

$$U_{j} = -B_{4}^{'}B_{6}^{'}\alpha_{j}^{4} - (B_{4}^{'}C_{1}^{'} + B_{6}^{'}C_{3}^{'})\alpha_{j}^{2}\omega^{2} - C_{1}^{'}C_{3}^{'}\omega^{4} + B_{6}^{'}C_{1}^{'}\omega^{2},$$

$$W_{j} = \frac{B_{8}^{'}B_{6}^{'}}{2}\alpha_{j}^{3} + \frac{B_{6}^{'}C_{5}^{'}}{2}\alpha_{j}\omega^{2},$$

$$Y_{j} = -\frac{B_{8}^{'}B_{6}^{'}}{2}\alpha_{j}^{4} - \left(\frac{B_{6}^{'}C_{5}^{'}}{2} + \frac{B_{8}^{'}C_{1}^{'}}{2}\right)\alpha_{j}^{2}\omega^{2} - \frac{C_{1}^{'}C_{5}^{'}}{2}\omega^{4}$$

$$(23)$$

运动方程的解可以通过振型向量和固有频率表 示为

$$\begin{cases} u^0 \\ w^0 \\ \varphi_y^0 \end{cases} = \sum_{j=1}^6 d_j \begin{cases} U_j \\ W_j \\ Y_j \end{cases} e^{\alpha_j x} e^{i\omega t}$$
 (26)

其中, d_i 为模态贡献因子。桁架天线结构的边界为一端自由一端固定,其边界条件为

$$\begin{cases} u^{0}(0,t) = 0 \\ w^{0}(0,t) = 0, \\ \varphi_{y}^{0}(0,t) = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} N(L_{t},t) = 0 \\ Q_{z}(L_{t},t) = 0 \\ M_{y}(L_{t},t) = 0 \end{cases}$$
(27)

其中, $N \setminus Q_x \setminus M_y$ 分别表示等效梁的纵向力,z 方向的剪力,绕y 轴的弯矩。利用应变能关系式(17)可以求得胞元的刚度矩阵,进而写出胞元中力与位移的关系。

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{N} \\ \mathbf{Q}_{z} \\ \mathbf{M}_{x} \\ \mathbf{M}_{y} \\ \mathbf{M}_{z} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} B_{1}^{'} & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{B_{8}^{'}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & B_{5}^{'} & 0 & -\frac{B_{7}^{'}}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & B_{6}^{'} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{B_{9}^{'}}{2} & 0 & B_{2}^{'} & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{B_{8}^{'}}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & B_{3}^{'} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & B_{4}^{'} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u^{0}}{\partial x} \\ -\varphi_{z}^{0} + \frac{\partial v^{0}}{\partial x} \\ \varphi_{y}^{0} + \frac{\partial w^{0}}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial \varphi_{x}^{0}}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial \varphi_{y}^{0}}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial \varphi_{y}^{0}}{\partial x} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(28)$$

由式(26)~(28)得到6个线性代数方程,可以写成矩阵的形式,即

$$f(\omega)d_i = 0 \tag{29}$$

要使方程组有非零解,则系数行列式等于零,由 此可以求得考虑底板的桁架结构关于 u^0 、 w^0 、 φ_y^0 的频 率。同理可以求解第二组运动方程,具体过程详见附 录 D。

2.3 算例分析

同样选取由 16 个周期胞元构成的带底板桁架结构为研究对象。带底板桁架结构的材料参数和几何参数如表 1 所示, 胞元的底板质量为 144 kg。为验证带底板等效梁模型的正确性, 通过 ABAQUS 建立带底板空间桁架结构的有限元模型, 模态分析求得前六阶固有频率, 并与等效梁模型计算结果进行对比, 如表 3 所示。

表 3 前六阶固有频率对比

Tab. 3 Comparison of the first six natural frequencies

模态	有限元/Hz	等效梁/Hz	误差
一阶模态	0. 157	0.161	2.48%
二阶模态	0.309	0.313	1.28%
三阶模态	0.457	0.478	4.39%
四阶模态	0.616	0.648	4.93%
五阶模态	0.849	0.834	1.80%
六阶模态	1.203	1.170	2.82%

通过前六阶固有频率的对比可知,带底板桁架结构的等效梁模型计算结果与有限元模型求得的结果接近,所以可验证等效梁模型的正确性。带底板的桁架结构求得2个方向弯曲振动固有频率差距较大,而无板桁架结构2个方向弯曲振动固有频率是相同的,这是由于底板的加入使结构质量的增加,导致桁架结构的对称性丧失。

3 结 论

针对由周期胞元组成的空间桁架结构,基于能量等效原理,分别对无底板和带底板的空间桁架结构进行了等效连续体建模。在计算应变能时考虑了构件的弯曲应变能、轴向应变能和扭转应变能。基于能量等效原理,推导了2种桁架结构的运动方程。得到了周期单元桁架结构的等效 Timoshenko 梁模型。通过分析等效梁模型的固有频率和模态,通过与有限元计算结果的比较,验证了2种桁架结构等效连续体梁模型的准确性。

由于无底板桁架结构的结构对称性,桁架质量分布均匀,其等效梁模型的动力学方程中各位移分量解耦,2个方向弯曲振动方程相同,对应的各阶固有频率和振型也相同。

对于带底板桁架结构,斜索的变化和底板的加入导致结构质量分布不均,结构的对称性丧失,致使等效梁模型动力学方程的各位移分量发生耦合,2个方向的弯曲振动对应的固有频率也不同。与无底板桁架结构相比,带底板的桁架结构各阶频率明显变小,这是由于底部2根拉索的缺失,导致结构刚度变小,同时由于底板建模为附加质量,底板的加入只是增加了桁架的质量并没有改变桁架的刚度。

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附录 A

$$B_1 = \frac{12A_2A_3E_2E_3l_1^3l_2l_3^3 + 12A_1A_3E_1E_3l_2^4l_3^3 + 6A_1A_2E_1E_2l_2l_3^6}{8A_3E_3l_1^3l_3^3 + 4A_1E_1l_3^6}\,,$$

$$B_2 = \frac{2A_3^2E_3^2l_1^7l_2^2 + A_1A_3E_1E_3l_1^4l_2^2l_3^3 + 12A_3E_3G_2J_2l_1^3l_2l_3^3 + 6A_1E_1G_2J_2l_3^6}{8A_3E_3l_1^3l_3^3 + 4A_1E_1l_3^6}\,,$$

$$B_3 = \frac{A_3^2E_3^2l_1^5l_2^4 + 2A_2A_3E_2E_3l_1^5l_2l_3^3 + 12A_3E_2E_3I_{z_2}l_1^3l_2l_3^3}{8A_3E_3l_1^3l_3^3 + 4A_1E_1l_3^6} + \frac{A_1A_3E_1E_3l_1^2l_2^4l_3^3 + A_1A_2E_1E_2l_1^2l_2l_3^6 + 6A_1E_1E_2I_{z_2}l_2l_3^6}{8A_3E_3l_1^3l_3^3 + 4A_1E_1l_3^6}\,,$$

$$B_4 = \frac{A_3^2E_3^2l_1^5l_2^4 + 2A_2A_3E_2E_3l_1^5l_2l_3^3 + 12A_3E_2E_3I_{z_2}l_1^3l_2l_3^3}{8A_3E_3l_1^3l_3^3 + 4A_1E_1l_3^6} + \frac{A_1A_3E_1E_3l_1^2l_2^4l_3^3 + A_1A_2E_1E_2l_1^2l_2l_3^6 + 6A_1E_1E_2I_{z_2}l_2l_3^6}{8A_3E_3l_1^3l_3^3 + 4A_1E_1l_3^6}\,,$$

$$B_5 = \frac{12A_3^2E_3^2l_1^5l_2^2 + 6A_1A_3E_1E_3l_1^2l_2^2l_3^3}{8A_3E_3l_1^3l_3^3 + 4A_1E_1l_3^6}\,$$

$$B_{5} = \frac{\frac{3}{8A_{3}E_{3}l_{1}^{2}l_{3}^{3} + 4A_{1}E_{1}l_{5}^{6}}{8A_{3}E_{3}l_{1}^{2}l_{3}^{3} + 4A_{1}E_{1}l_{5}^{6}}}{8A_{3}E_{3}l_{1}^{2}l_{3}^{3} + 4A_{1}E_{1}l_{5}^{6}}}$$

$$B_{1} = \frac{12A_{2}A_{3}E_{2}E_{3}l_{1}^{2}l_{2}^{3} + 8A_{1}A_{3}E_{1}E_{3}l_{2}^{4}l_{3}^{3} + 6A_{1}A_{2}E_{1}E_{2}l_{2}l_{3}^{6}}}{8A_{3}E_{3}l_{1}^{3}l_{3}^{3} + 4A_{1}E_{1}l_{5}^{6}}},$$

$$B_{2} = \frac{\frac{4}{3}A_{3}^{2}E_{3}^{2}l_{1}^{2}l_{2}^{2} + \frac{2}{3}A_{1}A_{3}E_{1}E_{3}l_{1}^{2}l_{2}^{2}l_{3}^{3} + 12A_{3}E_{3}G_{2}J_{2}l_{1}^{2}l_{2}l_{3}^{3} + 6A_{1}E_{1}G_{2}J_{2}l_{2}l_{3}^{6}}}{8A_{3}E_{3}l_{1}^{2}l_{3}^{2} + 4A_{1}E_{1}l_{5}^{6}}},$$

$$B_{3} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}A_{3}^{2}E_{3}^{2}l_{1}^{3}l_{2}^{2} + 2A_{2}A_{3}E_{2}E_{3}l_{1}^{3}l_{2}l_{3}^{3} + 12A_{3}E_{2}E_{3}l_{1}^{2}l_{2}l_{3}^{3}}{8A_{3}E_{3}l_{1}^{2}l_{3}^{2} + 4A_{1}E_{1}l_{5}^{6}}},$$

$$A_{3}E_{3}l_{1}^{2}l_{3}^{2} + 2A_{2}A_{3}E_{2}E_{3}l_{1}^{3}l_{2}l_{3}^{2} + 12A_{3}E_{2}E_{3}l_{2}l_{1}^{2}l_{2}l_{3}^{3}} + \frac{2}{3}A_{1}A_{3}E_{1}E_{3}l_{1}^{2}l_{2}^{4}l_{3}^{3} + A_{1}A_{2}E_{1}E_{2}l_{1}^{2}l_{2}l_{5}^{6} + 6A_{1}E_{1}E_{2}J_{2}l_{2}^{6}l_{5}^{6}}}{8A_{3}E_{3}l_{1}^{2}l_{3}^{2} + 4A_{1}E_{1}l_{5}^{6}}},$$

$$B_{3} = \frac{A_{3}^{2}E_{3}^{2}l_{1}^{2}l_{2}^{4} + 2A_{2}A_{3}E_{2}E_{3}l_{1}^{2}l_{2}l_{3}^{2} + 12A_{3}E_{2}E_{3}J_{1}^{2}l_{2}l_{3}^{2}}}{8A_{3}E_{3}l_{1}^{2}l_{2}^{2}^{3} + 4A_{1}E_{1}l_{5}^{6}}},$$

$$B_{3} = \frac{4A_{3}^{2}E_{3}^{2}l_{1}^{2}l_{2}^{2} + 2A_{3}A_{2}E_{1}E_{3}l_{1}^{2}l_{2}^{2}l_{3}^{2}}{8A_{3}E_{3}l_{1}^{2}l_{2}^{2}^{3} + 4A_{1}E_{1}l_{5}^{6}}},$$

$$B_{5} = \frac{4A_{3}^{2}E_{3}^{2}l_{1}^{2}l_{2}^{2} + 2A_{1}A_{3}E_{1}E_{3}l_{1}^{2}l_{2}^{2}l_{3}^{2}}{8A_{3}E_{3}l_{1}^{2}l_{2}^{2}^{3} + 4A_{1}E_{1}l_{5}^{6}}},$$

$$B_{6} = \frac{12A_{3}^{2}E_{3}^{2}l_{1}^{2}l_{2}^{2} + 4A_{3}E_{1}E_{3}l_{1}^{2}l_{2}^{2}l_{3}^{3}}{8A_{3}E_{3}l_{1}^{2}l_{2}^{2}^{3} + 4A_{1}E_{1}l_{5}^{6}}},$$

$$B_{6} = \frac{1}{3}\frac{A_{3}^{2}A_{3}^{2}E_{3}^{2}l_{1}^{2}l_{2}^{2} + \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}A_{1}A_{2}E_{1}E_{3}l_{1}^{2}l_{2}^{2}l_{3}^{3}}{8A_{3}E_{3}l_{1}^{2}l_{2}^{2}l_{3}^{3}}},$$

$$B_{6} = \frac{4A_{3}^{2}E_{3}^{2}l$$

附录 C

关于 w⁰ 的 Timoshenko 梁弯曲振动方程为

$$\frac{C_1 C_3}{B_5} \frac{\partial^4 w^0}{\partial t^4} - \left(C_3 + \frac{B_4 C_1}{B_5} \right) \frac{\partial^4 w^0}{\partial t^2 \partial x^2} + C_1 \frac{\partial^2 w^0}{\partial t^2} + B_4 \frac{\partial^4 w^0}{\partial x^4} = 0$$

武中:
$$\frac{C_1C_3}{B_5l_2} = \frac{\rho^{'2}I^{'}}{k^{'}G^{'}}$$
, $\left(\frac{C_3}{l_2} + \frac{B_3C_1}{B_5l_2}\right) = \rho^{'}I^{'}\left(1 + \frac{E^{'}}{k^{'}G^{'}}\right)$, $\frac{C_1}{l_2} = \rho^{'}A^{'}$, $\frac{B_3}{l_2} = E^{'}I^{'}$

边界条件为一端固定一端自由的关于 w^0 的 Timoshenko 梁的固有频率和振型函数表达式,即

$$[b^{'2}(r^{'2}-s^{'2})^2+2]\cosh(b^{'}\alpha^{'})\cos(b^{'}\beta^{'})+2-\frac{b^{'}(r^{'2}+s^{'2})}{\sqrt{1-b^{'2}r^{'2}s^{'2}}}\sinh(b^{'}\alpha^{'})\sin(b^{'}\beta^{'})=0\ ,$$

 $W = D^{'}[\cosh(b^{'}\alpha^{'}\xi^{'}) - \lambda^{'}\zeta^{'}\delta^{'}\sinh(b^{'}\alpha^{'}\xi^{'}) - \cos(b^{'}\beta^{'}\xi^{'}) + \delta^{'}\sin(b^{'}\beta^{'}\xi^{'})]$

$$\sharp \dot{p} \colon b^{'2} = \frac{\rho^{'}A^{'}L^{4}p_{w}^{2}}{E^{'}I^{'}} , r^{'2} = \frac{I^{'}}{A^{'}L^{2}}s^{'2} = \frac{E^{'}I^{'}}{k^{'}A^{'}G^{'}L^{2}} , \alpha^{'} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sqrt{-(r^{'2}+s^{'2})+\sqrt{(r^{'2}-s^{'2})^{2}+\frac{4}{b^{'2}}}} , \lambda^{'} = \frac{\alpha^{'}}{\beta^{'}} ,$$

$$\beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{(r^{'2} + s^{'2}) + \sqrt{(r^{'2} - s^{'2})^2 + \frac{4}{b^{'2}}}}, \ \xi' = \frac{x}{L}, \ \delta' = \frac{\frac{1}{\lambda'} \sinh(b'\alpha') - \sin(b'\beta')}{\xi' \cosh(b'\alpha') + \cos(b'\beta')}, \ \zeta' = \frac{\alpha'^2 + r'^2}{\alpha'^2 + s'^2}$$

附录 D

假设文中式(21)的一组谐波解为如下形式。

$$\begin{cases} v^{0} = V e^{\beta x} e^{ipt} \\ \varphi_{x}^{0} = X e^{\beta x} e^{ipt} \\ \varphi_{z}^{0} = Z e^{\beta x} e^{ipt} \end{cases}$$
(D1)

将(D1)式代入式(21)中得到如下方程组。

$$\begin{bmatrix} B'_{5}\beta^{2} + C'_{1}p^{2} & -\frac{B'_{7}}{2}\beta^{2} + \frac{C'_{5}}{2}p^{2} & -B'_{5}\beta \\ -\frac{B'_{7}}{2}\beta^{2} + \frac{C'_{5}}{2}p^{2} & B'_{2}\beta^{2} + C'_{2}p^{2} & \frac{B'_{7}\beta}{2} \\ B'_{5}\beta & -\frac{B'_{7}\beta}{2} & B'_{3}\beta^{2} + C'_{4}p^{2} - B'_{5} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V \\ X \\ Z \end{bmatrix} = 0$$
(D2)

要使方程组有非零解,则矩阵行列式等于零,即

$$\det(\mathbf{G}) = R_1 \beta^6 + R_2 \beta^4 + R_3 \beta^2 + R_4 = 0$$
 (D3)

其中

$$\begin{split} R_1 &= -\frac{B_3^{'}B_7^{'2}}{4} + B_2^{'}B_3^{'}B_5^{'}, \\ R_2 &= \left(-\frac{C_4^{'}B_7^{'2}}{4} + B_2^{'}B_3^{'}C_1^{'} + B_3^{'}B_5^{'}C_2^{'} + B_2^{'}B_5^{'}C_4^{'} + \frac{B_3^{'}B_7^{'}C_5^{'}}{2} \right) p^2, \\ R_3 &= \left(-\frac{B_3^{'}C_5^{'2}}{4} + B_3^{'}C_1^{'}C_2^{'} + B_2^{'}C_1^{'}C_4^{'} + B_5^{'}C_2^{'}C_4^{'} + \frac{B_7^{'}C_4^{'}C_5^{'}}{2} \right) p^4 + \left(\frac{B_7^{'2}C_1^{'}}{4} - B_2^{'}B_5^{'}C_1^{'} \right) p^2, \\ R_4 &= \left(-\frac{C_4^{'}C_5^{'2}}{4} + C_1^{'}C_2^{'}C_4^{'} \right) p^6 + \left(\frac{B_5^{'}C_5^{'2}}{4} - B_5^{'}C_1^{'}C_2^{'} \right) p^4 \end{split}$$

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求解上面的六次方程,得到由频率 p 表示的方程的 6 个根 $p_n(n=1,2,\cdots,6)$ 。通过式(D2),振型向量 的解可以表示为

$$V_{n} = \left(-\frac{B_{7}^{'2}}{4} + B_{2}^{'}B_{5}^{'}\right)\beta_{n}^{3} + \left(\frac{B_{7}^{'}C_{5}^{'}}{4} + B_{5}^{'}C_{2}^{'}\right)\beta_{n}p^{2},$$

$$X_{n} = \left(\frac{B_{7}^{'}C_{1}^{'}}{2} + \frac{B_{5}^{'}C_{5}^{'}}{2}\right)\beta_{n}p^{2},$$

$$Z_{n} = \left(-\frac{B_{7}^{'2}}{4} + B_{2}^{'}B_{5}^{'}\right)\beta_{n}^{4} + \left(B_{2}^{'}C_{1}^{'} + B_{5}^{'}C_{2}^{'} + \frac{B_{7}^{'}C_{5}^{'}}{2}\right)\beta_{n}^{2}p^{2} + \left(C_{1}^{'}C_{2}^{'} - \frac{C_{5}^{'2}}{4}\right)p^{4}$$
(D4)

运动方程的解可以通过振型向量和固有频率表示为,

$$\begin{Bmatrix} v^0 \\ \varphi_x^0 \\ \varphi_z^0 \end{Bmatrix} = \sum_{n=1}^6 d_n \begin{Bmatrix} V_n \\ X_n \\ Z_n \end{Bmatrix} e^{\beta_n x} e^{ipt}$$
 (D5)

其边界条件为

$$\begin{cases} v^{0}(0,t) = 0 \\ \varphi_{x}^{0}(0,t) = 0, \\ \varphi_{z}^{0}(0,t) = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} Q_{y}(L_{t},t) = 0 \\ M_{x}(L_{t},t) = 0 \\ M_{z}(L_{t},t) = 0 \end{cases}$$
(D6)

(28)、式(D5)和式(D6)得到板的桁架结构关于 v^0 、 φ_x^0 、 φ_z^0 的频率。 由式(28)、式(D5)和式(D6)得到6个线性代数方程,令方程组系数矩阵行列式等于零可以求得考虑底

